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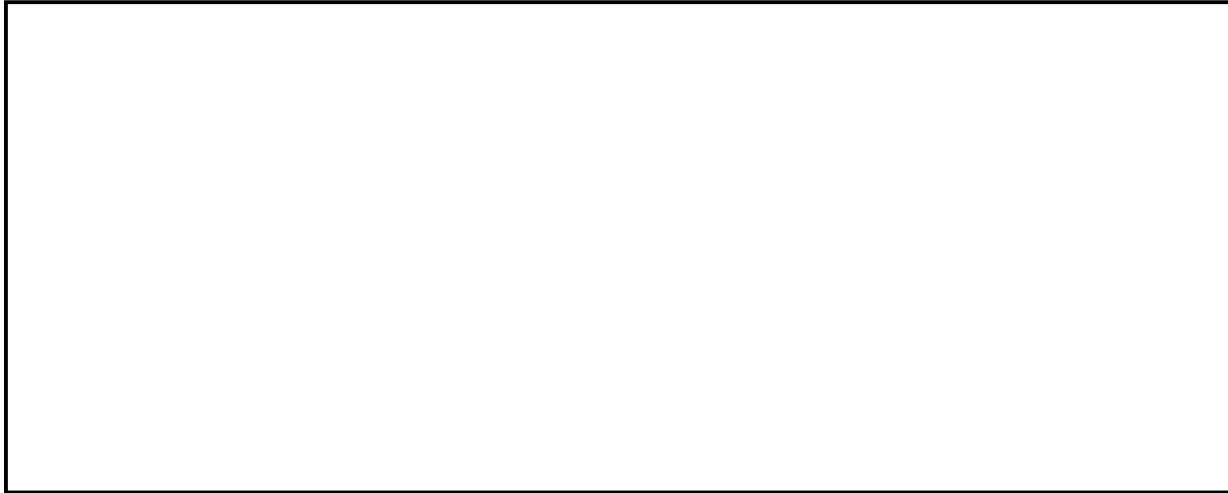


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~~SECRET~~**79. UN Outer Space Committee**

On May 6, 1959, the first meeting of the Committee was held at the UN in New York. Five countries did not attend the meeting: The USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, India, and the U.A.R. The Bloc countries absented themselves on the basis of lack of parity, while India and the U.A.R. alleged that nothing practical could be accomplished in the absence of the USSR. The Committee established subcommittees on scientific and legal questions and requested the Secretary General to undertake a survey of the existing outer space activities of the UN and other international bodies. The full committee will meet, probably about mid-June, to consider the reports of the subcommittees and of the Secretary General and to prepare its report to the General Assembly this fall. On May 6, Izvestiya quoted Blagonravov condemning the United States and the UN for excluding the Soviet Bloc from "normal" participation with "equal rights" and claiming that the voice of the USSR "as a country which has priority in the first steps in conquering space, should be listened to with great attention by other countries." He threatened, "But if a satisfactory form for such collaboration is not found within a short time, Soviet scientists... will carry it (their space program) out according to their own... program." Matsudaira of Japan was elected chairman of the UN committee and announced the committee would "never be permitted to act in any sense whatsoever as an instrument of the cold war."

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~~SECRET~~**80. Khrushchev and the "Cult of Personality"**

Khrushchev's "secret" speech at the 20th CPSU Congress dramatically denounced the "Cult of Personality" his term for the excesses of adulation and one-man rule under Stalin. By the spring of 1958, Khrushchev had eliminated his opposition, the "anti-Party group" of Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich, Shepilov, Zhukov, and Bulganin, and the outlines of a new cult built around Khrushchev began to emerge. The pre-21st CPSU Congress Plenum in December 1958 was designed to enhance the leader image of Khrushchev. The January-February 1959 21st Congress eulogies to Khrushchev incorporated these basic ritualistic ingredients of the Stalin Cult: Khrushchev was acclaimed as a major Marxist-Leninist theoretician; his name was linked with Lenin; he was portrayed as the man of the people. Khrushchev's leading position in the CPSU hierarchy was underscored by speaker after speaker. In April 1959, Khrushchev's CPSU Presidium colleagues sent him a 65th birthday greeting-eulogy, of a kind unprecedented in the Soviet Union since Stalin's death. Khrushchev was next awarded the Lenin Peace Prize, the only CPSU leader ever so honored. Khrushchev is not yet depicted as a demi-god or as omnipotent as was Stalin but Soviet propaganda emphasis on collective leadership is decreasing. Soviet emphasis on collectivity has always occurred during times of internal turmoil such as following the deaths of both Lenin and Stalin. Prolonged collective leadership has never worked in a totalitarian society, and the emergence of one-man rule in the Soviet Union is an inevitable development.

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~~SECRET~~**81. Czechoslovakia's Role Among Uncommitted Nations**

Czechoslovakia, the "model satellite", has an important role to play in the Kremlin's economic and subversive penetration of the uncommitted countries. These nations do not generally realize the dangerous and effective role in the international Communist conspiracy played by Czechoslovakia. Czech officials are looked upon more as pro-Communists who must be subservient to Moscow because of the geographical position of their country than as dedicated members of the world Communist movement. Czechoslovakia is respected by the underdeveloped countries for its advanced state of industrial development and its relatively high living, educational and cultural standards. As a result, Czechoslovakia is ensured of a certain receptivity among these nations which the USSR often lacks. From the Kremlin point of view this fact plus the well disciplined Communist Party make Czechoslovakia a useful instrument for subversion in the uncommitted and underdeveloped countries. Thus Czechoslovakia has spearheaded the Soviet economic and arms penetration in the UAR, Sudan, Latin America, and more recently Ghana and Guinea. A Czech Arms deal in 1956 opened the way for the agreement consummated between the UAR and the USSR for cotton and arms the following year. The building of a refinery under a Czech/Syrian agreement signed in 1957 provided a basis for numerous Bloc technicians to enter a key Near Eastern country. A Czech contract in 1958 with Argentina for electrical generating equipment provided for installation by Czech technicians. A Czech delegation has been active in Accra this year attempting to induce prime minister Nkrumah to accept a trade agreement and permanent Czech commercial representatives in Ghana. A Czech trade mission to Guinea signed a protocol in November 21, 1958, calling for an exchange of goods at a level of several million dollars, scientific and technical cooperation, and the training of Guinea technicians in Czechoslovakia.

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~~SECRET~~**82. Yugoslavia Accuses China of Violation of Bandung**

Yugoslavia punctuated its position on Chinese suppression of the Tibetan revolution in a broadcast on 7 May. While broadcast to the Yugoslav audience, this commentary was a calculated stab at the heart of Chicom influence in the Afro-Asian world for it indicted Communist China with violation of the Bandung Principles, not only in its action in Tibet, but in its interference in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia. Thus, in commenting on the revolt, "The Tibetan Revolt is unpleasant for the government of the Chinese People's Republic for obvious reasons. To say the least, signs, if not proof, have reached the world that Tibet, as an integral part of China, did not get the level of autonomy within the framework of the mother country as promised originally in Peking or to the extent satisfactory to the population of Tibet". The commentary then points out that Chicom attacks on Yugoslavia pre-date the Tibetan revolt which was used only as a "pretext" for increased "interference in the internal affairs" of Yugoslavia, a level of attack second only to that directed against India. This campaign against Yugoslavia, the commentary continues, "meant nothing but the most crude interference in our internal affairs" and represents "sufficient ground..." for the statement that the Chinese Government quite obviously violated those principles... for which it itself advocated respect at the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung." Relating the new Chicom attacks to those on Marshal Tito during his tour of Asia and Africa, Belgrade Radio states that the earlier charges represented an even "cruder and more direct attack on the Bandung principles" and adds, "there are very many indications confirming that the Chinese attacks aim not only at Yugoslavia but also indirectly -- in a hidden way of course -- at all the things which in international relations, mean a policy of insistence on the idea of Bandung and on the principles of active peaceful coexistence." In a final admonition the commentary ends, "As much as we would wish that China should return to the attitude which it preached and even adopted at the Bandung Conference, the signs are multiplying that it is abandoning them more and more every day".

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83. Neutrality

Though likely to be initially anti-Western in tinge, especially in ex-colonial areas, neutralism, reinforced by nationalism, can work effectively against Communism. This is exemplified by the current posture of Nasser, Nehru and Soekarno. The anti-Communist implications of impartial neutralism are recognized in recent propaganda from Moscow and Peking. Moscow has been openly criticizing neutralist regimes for their attitude toward local Communist parties, for friendship with Tito, for establishing military dictatorships, and for talking of a socialism which does not fit the Moscow pattern. Peking has warned neutrals not to join any Tito-led movement. It has become manifestly clear that Communist imperialism cannot tolerate true neutralism, which it once courted as a way-station to subversion. Although neutralism may not now favor specific U.S. objectives, and certainly is not a policy generally to be encouraged for all time, it does, under present conditions, have the following merits: 1. neutralism appears to be losing its earlier anti-West flavor, with colonialism a disappearing target, and turning with some vigor against Communist imperialism; 2. it provides an alternative to nations which shun Communism but wish to avoid overt pro-West identification; 3. as it gains influence in world affairs, a neutralist grouping may exert a magnetic attraction for wavering Communists and provide a catalyst for revisionism; 4. the moral force of the neutralist philosophy, as expressed by Tito and Nehru, is an effective answer to Soviet propaganda and gives opportunity to use the themes of peace, Panch Shila and Bandoeng against the Communists; 5. a policy of non-alignment with great-power blocs tends to promote understanding and cooperation among small nations which strengthens their resistance to Communist penetration or manipulation. (NOTE: points 3, 4, and 5, above, not for background use in FE areas.)

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